

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for the thorough consideration given the present application. Claims 1-7 and 9-24 are currently being prosecuted. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider his rejections in view of the amendments and remarks as set forth below.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 1 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as being unclear. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner objected to the phrase "is mounted" as being a method step and merely reciting a use. Applicant disagrees that this language should be considered a method step, but instead merely relates that the bracket is mounted to a specific location relative to the frames. In this sense, it is indeed a structural limitation relating the mounting of one part on another. However, in order to further the prosecution, Applicant has amended claims 1 and 6 to use the same language utilized in claims 12 and 16 in this regard to avoid any indefiniteness.

Claims 1 and 6 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 due to an improper definition of a process because of the same language. This rejection is also respectfully traversed. This language has been removed as pointed out in the paragraph above. Accordingly, this rejection is also overcome.

Double Patenting Rejection

Claims 1-24 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1-21 of U.S. Patent No. 6,330,148. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

First, it is assumed that the Examiner is referring to an obviousness-type double patenting rejection. It is further assumed that should Applicant decide to do so, the filing of a Terminal Disclaimer would overcome this rejection.

However, Applicant disagrees that this is a case of obviousness-type double patenting. First, the Examiner points out that the claims would improperly extend the right granted in the patent. However, it is noted that the present application and the patent have the same filing date so that there would be no extension in terms of time of any patent right.

Further, Applicant submits that there are differences between the present claims and the patented invention referred to by the Examiner. For example, claim 1 of the patent requires that the fastening unit have a main portion and a bent portion and where the bent portion is located between the side surface of the display panel and the upper supporting frame. Thus, the location of this fastening unit is different from that of the present invention which does not fall between the display panel and the frame. Rather, the present bracket connects the two parts of the frame and the casing together. Further, it is noted that the Examiner has stated the difference as being the internal mounting of the bracket and discounted this

limitation as being an intended use. As indicated above, Applicant has reworded this phrase to make it very clear that this is not an intended use, but rather a structural limitation. Accordingly, this limitation must be considered.

Furthermore, there are differences between the present invention and that in the patent. Although the shape of the bracket is shown in Figure 5B is similar to that shown in Figure 3 of the present application, its arrangement in terms of the display panel and frame is different from that of the present invention. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the invention is not the same nor is it obvious thereover and accordingly, Applicant is correct in filing a separate application therefor. Accordingly, Applicant submits that this double patenting rejection should be removed.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 104 as being obvious over Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,175,396) in view of Kurihara (U.S. Patent No. 5,946,061). Claims 7 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Kim and Kurihara in view of Yun et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,835,139). Claims 10 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Kim et al. in view of Kurihara et al. also. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The Examiner relies on the Kim et al. reference to show a mounting bracket including a vertical portion 72, a first horizontal portion 71 and a second horizontal

portion 73. The Examiner admits that while Kim discloses a mounting frame, it is not internal to the front and rear frames.

The Examiner relies on the Kurihara et al. reference to show a fixture and fixing method of an LCD panel which discloses an internal mounting bracket.

By way of the present Amendment, Applicant has amended claim 6 to further describe the arrangement of the mounting bracket, LCD and the frames. In particular, the vertical portion and second horizontal portion are now described as being disposed between the LCD panel and the front frame. The first horizontal portion is described as being disposed outside the rear frame. Thirdly, the rear frame is disposed between the LCD panel and the first horizontal portion. Applicant submits that neither Kim et al., nor Kurihara et al., nor their combination teaches this particular arrangement of the three portions of the mounting bracket and their relationship to the LCD panel and front and rear frames. Since neither of these references, nor their combination teach the invention as claimed in claim 6, Applicant submits that claim 6 is allowable thereover.

Claims 7 and 9-11 depend from claim 6, and as such are also considered to be allowable. In addition, these claims further recite the construction of the various parts of the mounting bracket and the arrangement of the screw holes. Accordingly, these claims are considered to be additionally allowable.

Claims 1-5 and 12-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Kim et al. in view of Yun et al. and further in view of Kurihara et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner relies on Kim et al. to show a bracket having vertical and horizontal coupling portions. However, the Examiner admits that this reference does not disclose an LCD having and first and second frames. It should also be noted that the bracket of Kim et al. does not show screw holes and is not designed to be screwed into the adjoining structure. Rather, this device is a clip for fixing sheets to the frame.

The Examiner cited Yun et al. to show a liquid crystal module with two frames and a monitor case. Screws are used in holding the device together. However, this reference does not show the use of bracket.

The Examiner cited Kurihara et al. to show a bracket having a horizontal and vertical portion in a module with two frames and a panel. The Examiner refers to mounting bracket 13 as having vertical and horizontal coupling portions. The Examiner further points out that this reference has screw holes.

The Examiner feels that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to adapt the mounting techniques of Kim and Kurihara to a display device shown by Yun. The Examiner's reasons for this being obvious are that it would enhance the robustness of the display device, reduce the space and enhance the fixing strength of the device.

Applicant submits that the Examiner has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness in regard to the present claims. First, the Examiner has not made it clear as to how the three techniques should be combined. It is not clear which pieces of the three references should be taken together and exactly how they should

be arranged. Secondly, the Examiner has not expressed any motivation to one skilled in the art to make the combination. The Examiner has pointed out three results obtained by combining the three references, but has not expressed any reason why one skilled in the art would make a combination. The results described by the Examiner are clear in hindsight, but are not described in any manner in any of the three references. If the Examiner persists in this rejection, he is requested to explain why one skilled in the art would make such a combination in view of the teachings of the three references. Applicant submits that such a motivation is not present and that the Examiner has merely taken parts of different devices and assumed that it would be obvious to assemble them in a different manner based on the fact that some improvements would be obtained. Applicant submits that this is not a rationale for motivation and that the Examiner cannot support this rejection.

In regard to, claims 12-24, the Examiner points out that Yun et al. shows an LCD display for a computer along with a liquid crystal monitor having a panel, a back light, a rear frame, front frame and monitor case. However, the Examiner admits that Yun does not show the use of brackets to assemble the device. The Examiner relies on Kurihara to show the mounting brackets. The Examiner describes the three results of combining the three references but again does not explain how the three references would be pieced together or what motivation is present for making such a combination. In view of this, Applicant submits that the rejection of claims 1-5 and 12-24 over the three references should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

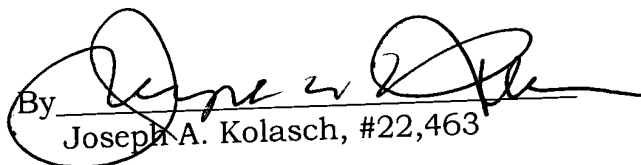
In view of the above remarks, it is believed that the claims clearly distinguish over the patents relied on by the Examiner either alone or in combination. In view of this, reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of all the claims are respectfully requested.

In the event that there are any outstanding matters remaining in this application, the Examiner is invited to contact Robert F. Gnuse at (703) 205-8000 in the Washington, D.C. area.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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